No. 16,879.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1906-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

CHURCH AND STATE HAVE BROKEN BOND AND CHAOS REIGNS

Pathetic Scenes as the Catholics Wend Their Ways Out of the Cathedrals.

WOMEN IN BITTER TEARS

Secretary of the Papal Nunciature Arrested This Afternoon and Expelled From France.

EXCITEMENT IS HOURLY RISING

Serious Trouble, If Not Warfare, Is Feared - Additional Legislative Power Will be Necessary if There Should be Any Disturbance.

This is a memorable day in France, marking the climax and rupture of the relations which have existed between the church and state for centuries. Much excitement and great sorrow characterized the attendance at the last masses under the old bond. The arrest and expulsion of Mgr. Montagni, secretary of the papal nunciature in Paris, and a meeting of the cabinet, after which it was announced that Clemenceau will ask parliament to suppress the pensions of the clergy, to liquidate all public property of Catholics, were among the incidents of the day of such deep underlying interest to all France.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

PARIS, December 11.-Mgr. Montagni, secretary of the papal nunciature here since the recall of the nuncio, was arrested this afternoon, upon an order expelling him from France, and will be conducted to the frontier tonight.

The residence of Mgr. Montagnini was searched by the police.

The clergy are preparing to leave the clergy house by tomorrow. Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, has declared his readiness to leave his palace at the first sign of the government's agents. The front pages of the newspapers today are entirely occupied with the question of the church and state situation, which is the dominating topic of conversation everywhere. The excitement among the Catholics is rising

ROME, December 11.-Signor Mirabelli, republican, at the opening of today's session of the chamber of deputies introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the chamber sends its warm congratulations to France on the anti-clerical policy which it is following, "as tending to secularize the state and render the human conscience independent."

An Historic Day.

PARIS, December 11.-This is an historic day for France. The struggle which began in 1880 with the banishment of the Jesuits ended today with the legal rupture of the bond which for practically a thousand uninterrupted years had united church and state. By refusing to make the required declaration under the public meeting law of 1881, public Catholic worship, except by schismatic organizations, tomorrow becomes illegal.

The scenes in some of the churches were extremely touching. Not in years had there been such an attendance at mass. The number of women was especially large and was noteworthy as indicating the religious indifference of the male population. Although seven-eighths of the inhabitants of this city are nominally Catholics, in no sarts of the city were the churches crowded. Even at Notre Dame cathedral, where a solemn high mass was celebrated, the ediace was only half filled. The officiating clergy read the regular offices for the week as usual, without referring to their illegal status tomorrow. Nevertheless, the depression of the Catholics was manifest. Many women emerged from the cathedral with their eyes streaming with tears and lingered on the pavement to discuss what to do when the clergy are turned out of their

Resisting the Intemperate.

But on the eve of the struggle it is be coming more apparent that both the government officials and higher ecclesiastics are resisting the advice of the intemperate. Minister of Public Worship Briand announces that the government "cannot be driven into the trap of closing the churches," and Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris has strongly censured the placarding of appeals to the clericals to make violent resistance to the officers of the law. "No violence," he says, "but passive resistance to the unjust law, after exhausting all protests at every

This is the disposition so far as the higher ecclesiastics are concerned; but their fol-

of martyrs, abandon the churches and organize private worship. Cardinal Richard and many of the bishops already have begun the removal of their private effects from the episcopal mansions, and the clergy are preparing to

lodgings. It is announced that the parish priests have received very many offers of places in which to hold religious services, but there is not the slightest indication that they intended to take advantage of the sole remaining chance to retain their churches, namely, by making the declarations called for by the law.

Calm Front of Government.

calm front, although the ministers realize that additional legislative power will be necessary if serious trouble occurs. Receivers have been appointed everywhere to assume charge of the sequestered proprty, GUN LOADED WITH MINIE-BALLS and three policemen will be stationed tomorrow at the doors of each of the churches to report violations of the law, but as such violations can only be tried in the police courts, and as the penalties are only fifteen francs fine and fifteen days' imprisonment, with the right of appeal, sterner measures may be necessary, and the government will probably accept the bill in troduced in the chamber of deputies yesterday by M. Meunier, republican, providing that all buildings, presbyteries and so on occupied by ecclesiastics shall definitely escheat to the state, the departments and the communes upon the enactment of the law providing for the separation of church and state and at once make arrangements that the sequestered property shall not be used, like the hospitals, for special purposes or public charities; to suppress the suspensions of clergy who do not conform with the laws of 1905 and 1881, and to summon all the priests of military age to the colors, to serve their time in the army with other Frenchmen liable to military

Tone of the Republican Press.

The tone of the republican press of all shades indicates that if the Pope imagines that an uncompromising attitude will compel the French government to open negotiations with the Vatican, he has woefully mis-taken the temper of the people, which favors a more hostile rather than a more concillatory attitude. The Republique Fran-

calse says:
"The time has passed when a Pope could successfully threaten to release French subjects from their allegiance. Defiance of the law will only expose the priests to being regarded as the subjects of a foreign power by which they would forfeit their rights.

The Cabinet Meeting.

After a meeting of the cabinet ministers today it was announced that on December 14 Premier Ciemenceau will ask pariiament to suppress the pensions of the clergy, to liquidate the public property of Cathand to distribute the presbyteries olics and to d seminaries, etc.

Must Evacuate Tomorrow. PARIS. December 11.-Formal notice was served during the day on Cardinal Richard. archbishop of Paris, and the bishops and parish priests of this department that they must evacuate their res dences tomorrow.

Similar notices were served on the clergy in the other departments, notifying them to leave their residences on Thursday or Fri-Immense quantities of documents, found

at the nunclature, were seized and taken to police headquarters. A courier from the papal secretary of state, Cardinal Merry del Val, bearing dis-patches from Rome, was turned back at the frontier today.

In the hope of affecting a compromise several deputies, headed by George Leygues, radical republican, ex-minister of the colonies, have telegraphed to the mayors of the communes asking them to induce two Catholic laymen from each parish to make the declarations under the law of 1881, which the pope has forbidden the parish

priests to make. May Expel Ecclesiastics.

War Minister Picquart has ordered the recruiting officers to require ecclesiastical students to present their certificates tomorrow. Those who fail to do so by December 20 will be ordered to join the colors January 7. The order affects 5,500 students. Among other measures the cabinet pro poses to introduce in parliament December 14 a bill authorizing the government to expel ecclesiastics whose presence is considered dangerous to the public peace.

SCHOONER'S CREW SAVED.

Revenue Cutter Gresham Rescues the Marshall's Men.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., December 11.-The three-masted schooner William Marshall of Boston, St. John, N. B., for New York with lumber, which was abandoned off the end of Cape Cod yesterday afternoon was up on the sands half a mile north of the Highland light life-saving station this morning. The crew was taken off by the revenue cutter Gresham just as thick weather shut in late yesterday. The Marshall was caught in last week's frigid northwester, and was sighted in a vaterlogged condition last Saturday by the schooner Brina P. Pendleton, bound south.
The Pendleton herself mas making such heavy weather that she was not able to respond to signals for help from the Mar-shall's crew. The revenue cutter Gresham went to the schooner aid yesterday, and schooner failed a boat was sent aboard for the crew and the cutter then proceeded to

SHOT AT DUCKS. Marine Hit a Japanese 1,500 Yards

Distant. The Navy Department today gave ou

the following memorandum in regard to the recent shooting of a Japanese by a United States marine on Midway Island: "About December 3 the Navy Department

was in receipt of a letter from the Commercial Cable Company, stating that it had received the following dispatchr from its midway station:
"'While Japanese servants at dinner this

forenoon army rifle bullet came through lower panel of door of their mess room, struck Yokobayashi, one of our Japanes employes, left leg, passed through tibia, breaking and splintering it. Doctor, in immediate attendance, removed bullet, dressed and set limb. Shot fired by private of ma-rines, who says he fired at ducks on other side of hill, south of station and beyond side of hill, south of station and beyond lighthouse. He had officer's permission to carry rifle. Doctor says the wound is a bad one, but will be some time before can give definite opinion, but if no complications man will be disabled eight weeks.'

"Assistant Secretary Newberry at once directed the headquarters of the Marine Corps to cable to the commanding officer at Midway to secure a report by return cable.

way to secure a report by return cable.
The report, just received, is as follows:
"Cannot find any record of order prohibiting firearms previous my, own. Full
permission was given Cullp use rifle shoot
ducks. Fired at duck, bullet ricochetted. penetrating closed door employes' mess room, 1,500 yards distance, entering external surface Japanese leg midway knee. Ankle perforated transversely, fracturing tibia obliquely. Condition excellent today. Occurrence entirely accidental.'

"The facts in the matter means are supported by the condition of the cond

leave their rectories and move into hired Sicilian Blackmailers Score Another Victim in Gotham.

TORN TO PIECES

The government continues to present a Crime Closely Resembles Another One of a Week Ago.

Detectives Figure Sicilians Think When They Kill a Few Men Demands Will Be Met.

pecial Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, December 11.-Struck in the heart with a double charge of heavy minieballs and shot fired through a window a few feet away, Salvatore Svelazo was in- crew were picked up at sea on Friday last stantly killed early today in the back room of his saloon at 206 Forsyth street. The charge was fired from a double-barreled weapon and tore his heart to pieces. A cannon ball could scarcely have done more terrible work. The police believe it to be another "Black Hand" crime.

slugs and buckshot that one ball, almost After suffering for several hours in the half an inch in diameter, pierced Svelazo's body, entering under the left collarbone. passing through his body and then boring through a four-inch joist and part of the partition. Another ball entered his body below the left breast, passed out to the right of the spinal column, penetrated the partition and then had sufficient momentum to penetrate the door and be lost in the

The murder closely resembled a similar one a week ago, and only a block away, in 1st street, when another Italian saloon keeper was killed by a shot through the window of his home. All the persons concerned in both murders are Sicilians. One arrest was made directly after the shooting today. John Marcella, a Sicilian, who says he was in the front of the saloon when Svelazo was shot, was seen running from the saloon, and was stopped and arrested by Patrolman Cramer of the Eldridge station. The man told Cramer that he was looking for a policeman.

Wound in Chest.

away was blown in, and outside Cramer found how the murderer had lain in wait for his victim.

An old door had been placed across two beer kegs, so that the assassin, standing on this improvised platform, was on a level with the window. There was a blind out-side the glass which hid the murderer. He poised his weapon on the top of the lower half of the sash, and when Svelazo entered the back room and came in line he fired.

Marcolla, in talking with Detective Sergts. Bottle and Archiopoli of the staff of Detec-tive Sergt. Petrosino, said he was a barber, living at 165 Chrystie street. He had been out of work, he declared, and pawn tickets in his pocket showed he had pawned his tools. He came to this country from Palermo, as did the murdered man .

Blackmail the Idea.

The detectives believe the motive for this killing and that of a week ago in First street, almost to the hour, is to be found in the operations of Sigilian blackmailers Both victims were saloonkeepers; neither had been robbed. The detectives figure that the assassins reckon that after they have killed a few business men who refus to pay them tribute they will have others so frightened that they will not resist their demands.

LOST BY ROCKEFELLER. Judgment Against Brother of John D. for \$15,000.

Special Dispatch to The Star. SCRANTON, Pa., December 11.-In the United States circuit court of appeals here today Judge Archibald rendered an opinion deciding a suit brought on a \$15,000 note against Frank Rockefeller, a brother of John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil king. Frank Rockefeller was the plaintiff and the defendant was Pley Wedge, who was employed by the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J., at \$6,000 a year.

Frank Rockefeller, it is alleged, became interested in zinc mines in Joplin and offered Wedge \$75,000 a year to manage them. The mines, it is understood, were unsuccessful and a cattle venture of Rockin Kansas City became involved. Wedge claims he undertook to raise \$80,000 by seeing William and John D. Rockefeller, though Frank thought his quest would be useless. Wedge, however, raised the money and Frank, Wedge claimed, told him that he would not collect a note for \$15,000 that he held against him. This conversation is said to have taken place on a street car.

Months later Rockefeller brought suit on the note. His contention was that the street car pledge was invalid, even if true,

as no consideration had been shown. But he said it had never been made. The court below found for Wedge, holding that the extraordinary service rendered by Wedge to Rockefeller was a fair defense on the note. This the court of appeals sus-

TERMINAL IN FLAMES.

Temporary Structure of New York Ferry Destroyed.

NEW YORK, December 11 .- The temporary terminal structure of the new States Island ferry at the Battery was destroyed by fire today. A new steel bridge and supporting structure for the permanent terminal buildings was seriously threatened, but the flames were kept away from it and it was saved. Had the iron framework been ruined the loss would have been increased by \$40,000 and the completion of the terminal would have been delayed at least six months. The buildings burned were valued at about \$10,000. from Staten Island was delayed about three-quarters of an hour as a result

Six Children Injured Coasting. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., December 11 .-Six children were severely injured here today in two coasting accidents. A bob sleigh tibia obliquely. Condition excellent today.

Occurrence entirely accidental.'

"The facts in the matter were transmitted at once to the State Department. The Navy Department coincides with the view of the commanding officer of the marines at Midway that the occurrence was called." lowers evidently have no intention to sub-mit and are preparing to assume the role cidental."

| Commanding officer of the marines at Mid-way that the occurrence was entirely ac-pled for life.

| Commanding officer of the marines at Mid-way that the occurrence was entirely ac-pled for life.

| Committee are "laying for" Mr. Mad-way that the occurrence was entirely ac-pled for life.

FORMER PENSION COMMISSION-ER'S CON CONFESSES TO FORGERY

PEORIA, Ill., December 11.-Daniel F. Raum, one of the most prominent lawyers of this city, and a son of Green B. Raum, ex-commissioner of pensions of the United States, admitting that he is a forger in the sum of \$10,000, has surrendered to the state's attorney and has been placed in jail. F. O. Cunningham, a money broker, is the complainant. Cunningham charges that Raum executed false mortgages on Knox county land.

PICKED UP AT SEA

AMERICAN SCHOONER SAVES ENGLISH CAPTAIN AND CREW.

SEATTLE, Wash., December 11 .- A special dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer from Port Townsend says that Capt. Willis of the British bark Melanhope, his wife and two young daughters and eighteen of a by the American schooner Wm. H. Smith, bound for Tacoma

The Melanhope suffered severely in Tuesday's gale, her ballast shifting, and she started to sink. The crew and the women spent the night in the rigging, and the next morning managed to get one of the So tremendous was the charge behind the | boats out after four hours' hard work. boat the schooner was sighted and they were taken on board in an almost exhausted condition.

The Melanhope was owned by Moore &

Co. of San Francisco, 1,564 tons, and rated an A1 iron ship. Capt. Willis believes his ship to be at the bottom of the sea as she had 700 tons of sand ballast in her hold.

BURIED ALIVE

ENTOMBED MINERS SIGNAL IN VAIN FOR ASSISTANCE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., December 11.-The six miners who were entombed at the Edison Electric Company's works in the Kern river canyon Friday morning by the cavein of the shaft in which they were working, were alive at 11 o'clock Monday morning. An old miner, C. E. Moore, came from the works late last night, and states positively that at 11 o'clock in the morning The policeman found Svelazo with a gap- the signals of the min rs' code, transferred ing wound in his chest dead on the floor. over the steel rails of the tramway lead-A pane of glass in a window a few feet ing down the shaft, were exchanged be tween the helpless miners and a party of rescuers working from the top of the

shaft.
Saving the lives of the proformates, if they are not dead already is looked upon as next to impossible. Three rescue parties have been at work since Friday and little. or no progress has been made. One party working through the shaft from the bottom passed through one caved in bulwark, but were unable to pass the second, beyond

which the miners are imprisoned.

Blasting this bulwark and allowing the pipe together to the power house below is the only means of rescue. Moore states that despite the pleadings of the miners and workmen the Edison company will not issue orders to blast. Moore believes that the entombed men have broken one of the water pipes running down the shaft and are keeping alive by drinking water.

APPEAL PRESENTED.

Attorney Clements Striving to Save Condemned Client's Life. Special Dispatch to The Star.

RICHMOND, Va., December 11 .- An effort is being made by Mr. James E. Clements to secure a stay of execution in the case of Joseph Thomas, alias Wright, colored, who was sentenced to be hanged next Friday in Alexandria county on the charge of having criminally assaulted Miss Mabe Risley, now Mrs. Forrest Gooding. Mr. Clements bases the application upon the grounds that grave doubts of guilt exist. Mr. Clements today submitted to the court of appeals of Virginia, at Richmond, Chief Judge James Keith and Associate Judge Cardwell sitting, a petition appealing for a writ of error on the ground named. His petition covers twelve pages, while the record of the case which accompanies the appea embraces sixty-five pages.

Attorney Clements alleges, first, the fall-ure of Miss Risley to identify Wright as her assailant at the "crucial and psycholog-ical moment, when she first confronted him face to face at the United States Washington," and, secondly, on the allegation that doubt exists as to whether crimi

al assault was actually committed. The court is considering the appeal, but promises a decision by 4 o'clock today. Attorney Clements is of the opinion that the court will decide in favor of issuing the

HELD UP BY MADDEN.

Explanation of Delay on the Legislative Bill. When the legislative appropriation bill

was reported to the House last week a pleasant little story was circulated around the capitol and in the newspapers to account for the unusual delay there had been in getting the bill reported by the full committee. According to this story the committee had been held up by Representative Gillette of Massachusetts, who was irritated because an anti-reform spelling proposition had been inserted in the bill. Except for the had been inserted in the bill. Except for the fact that it wasn't Representative Gillette, and that reform spelling had nothing to do with it, this statement was fairly accurate. It came out today that Representative Madden of Illinois, a member of the Disrict sub-committee of the House appropriation committee, was solely responsible for the hold-up. Not knowing, or not caring anything about the rules of procedure in the appropriation committee, Mr. Madden demanded when the whole committee was called upon to consider the bill, that the salary of a friend of his—a House employee—be raised and at once.

That isn't the way the appropriation committee does things. Mr. Madden had made no request of that kind before the legislative subcommittee, and besides, not one of the members of the committee liked the manner in which Mr. Madden couched his demand. So a vote was taken and he was turned down.

Reports from the scene of action inter-

was turned down.

Reports from the scene of action indi-

Reports from the scene of action indicate that the gentleman from Chicago was very indignant. He at first threatened to make a minerity report on the bill, and as this resulted in considerable amusement in the committee, he then demanded an explanation of every other salary increase in the bill. There was the hottest kind of a time for a while, and finally after about four hours' delay Mr. Madden announced that he wouldn't oppose the reporting of the bill any further, but that he would make it hot for the committee when the measure was taken up under the five-minute rule. This will happen tomorrow, and several members of the committee are "laying for" Mr. Mad-

"BLACK HAND" AGAIN DANIEL RAUM IN JAIL AWAITING A DECISION

No Action Taken on Sergeant Sanders' Application.

TO RE-ENLIST SEEKING

Dismissed Soldiers Uncertain How to Proceed.

WISH TO PROVE INNOCENCE

Sergt. Mingo Sanders, late of the 25th Infantry. That case is presented as a test case, and the President's action upon it will govern the officials of the War Department and the army recruiting service at large in the treatment of all similar cases that have already arisen or may yet

Sergt. Sanders was one of the 17 members of the 1st Battalion of the 25th Infantry dismissed without honor because of the failure of the authorities to discover the perpetrators of the so-called Browns-

ville raid August 13 last. Up to the time of his discharge he had record of twenty-six years' honorable serv-ice, and was within four years of retirement on three-quarters pay. According to the unimpeached testimony of himself and his officers and his comrades, he was asleep in his bunk at the time of the midnight raid. He has stated that he has absolutely no knowledge of the identity of the guilty men, and also that if there was a "conspiracy of silence" among the soldiers he

Being perfectly convinced of his entire in-nocence in the whole transaction, he made formal application for restoration to the army in the only possible way open to him, i.e., by re-enlistment as a private. Foll.e., by re-enistment as a private. Following the advice of Secretary Taft he applied to the military secretary and was by him referred to the local recruiting officer. His application for re-enlistment was received and recorded, together with that of two other members of the dismissed battalian. talion. The recruiting officers, however, were completely in the dark as to the

course to pursue.

Although it had been reported that the soldiers who could prove their complete in-nocence might peceive executive clemency it was not known what form such clem-ency would take. The principal problems to be solved were as to the character of the evidence necessary to establish the innocence of the soldier applicant, and as to what officer or official should pass on the sufficiency of the evidence. Because of the doubt and uncertainty as to the proper course of procedure, the case of Sergt. Sanders was referred to President Roosevelt with a view to securing spec structions from him on the subject.

At a Loss How to Proceed.

The discharged soldiers are at a con plete loss as to how they can satisfy the officials of their non-participation in the Brownsville affair, beyond what they have already done. Each of them has already testified under oath as to his whereabouts on the night of the raid and his ignorance of the perpetrators, and in each case the alibi was established by the only persons in a position to have direct knowledge or

In no single case is there any direct evi dence to contradict the alibi. Inasmuch as they have already offered all the evidence they have on the subject and it has been rejected by the President, the soldiers are rejected by the President, the soldiers are naturally in a quandary as to how they shall proceed. If any evidence was submitted against an individual soldier he would have some tangible point to act upon, but to prove their innocence in the absence of any specification of guilt is a task well calculated to puzzle them.

Secretary Taft's Announcement. The subject was considered by the President and the Secretary of War at the White House during the meeting of the cabinet. As a result the following an-

nouncement was made by Secretary Taft this afternoon as embodying the instructions issued to the military secretary:

"The form of procedure in respect to an application for re-enlistdent by a forrer member of Companies B. C and D, of the 25th Infantry, who was discharged for the 25th Infantry, who was discharged for the good of the service under the order of this department, dated November 9, 1906, will The applicant will present to the re-

cruiting officer such evidence in writing as he desires, to show that notwithstanding such order of discharge, he was neither implicated in the murderous raid upon Brownsville, nor withheld any evidence which might lead to the discovery of the perpetrators thereof.

'This evidence, together with the application, should be forwarded by the recruiting officers to you for the consideration and

investigation of this department. Please advise the recruiting officers under your control of this.
"The form of procedure I am now indicating relates to evidence having special reference to particular applicants. "It is understood that Mr. Gilchrist Stew art, representing all the men who were dis

charged, is about to present evidence upon the main issue to the President, which the President will refer to this department for President will reter investigation and report... "WILLIAM H. TAFT, "Secretary of War."

The Brownsville Affair.

Gilchrist Stewart, representing the Constitutional League, has filed with the Presdent a mass of additional evidence regarding the Brownsville affair, which resulted in

the discharge without honor of a battalion of the 25th Infantry, colored. Mr. Stewof the 25th Infantry, colored. Mr. Stewart's papers include an exhaustive report upon his own visit to Brownsville and the result of his personal examination of witnesses who could throw light upon the affair. The President has before him the application for re-enlistment of one of the discharged colored soldiers, which, it is expected, will serve as a basis for action on his part and indicate what must be done by the discharged soldiers to secure re-enlist-

Nominations Confirmed.

A large number of nominations were confirmed by the Senate yesterday. Among them were: Mai. Gen. Arthur MacArthur. to be lieutenant general; Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Ee, to be major general; Capt. John J. Pershing, to be brigadier general; Col. Ern-Pershing, to be brigadier general; Col. Ernest A. Carlington, to be inspector general, with the rank of brigadier-general; Col. Culver C. Sniffen, to be paymaster general with the rank of brigadier general; Col. Arthur Murray, to be chief of artillery, with the rank of brigadier general; Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, to be surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general.

Norwegian Trawler Sinks. CHRISTIANSAND, Norway, December

MR. SHALLENBERGER'S REPORT. A Number of Recommendations to Improve Postal Service.

The annual report of Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger says the cost of transporting the mails of the United States during the last fiscal year was \$76,-

Mr. Shallenberger makes the following ecommendations:

"That authority be given to use a portion of the appropriation for regulation wagon service in cities for the purchase and operation of wagons by the government instead of having the service performed under con-

"That Congress be requested to give early consideration to the question of providing for the relief of railway postal clerks permanently disabled in line of duty or incapacitated from further duty through long and faithful service.

"That a new and suitable building be provided for the use of the mail bag and mail lock repair shops.

"That the third and fourth classes of Believe That They Have Established

an Alibi Regarding the Browns
ville Rioting.

So far as known, President Roosevelt has not yet taken any action on the case of Sergt. Mingo Sanders, late of the 25th In-

> PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS. Long List of New Postmasters Sent to the Senate.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Register of the land office at aGinesville, Fla.-Henry S. Chubb Register of the land office at Gainesville,

Fla.-Shields Warren. Commissioner of corporations-Herbert Knox Smith, Connecticut. Assistant appraiser of merchandise at New York-Charles R. Skinner, New York.

Captain on active list to be rear admiral on retired list—Franklin J. Drake. on retired list—Franklin J. Drake.
And the following postmasters:
Connecticut—C. W. Musinger, Coscob; B.
S. Keith, Norwalk; J. Graham, Taftville.
Maine—Frank L. Field, Belfast; W. M.
Stuart, Newport; A. L. Wallace, Millbridge.
Massachusetts—A. E. Chamberlain, Holliston; D. D. Streeter, Mount Hermon.
New Jersey—S. Bartlett, Pleasantville; J.
Freeman, Arlington; J. W. Davis, Burlington; C. E. Stultz, Hightstown.
New Hampshire—G. W. Cowen, Lincoln.

ton; C. E. Stultz, Hightstown.

New Hampshire—G. W. Cowen, Lincoln.

New York—J. M. Pitkin, Newark; E. Vreeland, Dundee; A. H. Goldsmith, Floral Park; F. A. Edwards, Holley; J. F. Kelley, Kings Park; M. C. Judson, Norfolk; W. Smith, Livingsion Manor; Minfile N. Slaight, Tottenville; G. D. Genung, Wav-

Pennsylvania-C. H. Hearth, Eldred; D. J. Colgate, Hawley; J. M. Worrall, Kennett Square; Sallie M. McNitt, Mifflin; Nora L. Pickering, Peckville; G. M. McCauslin, Narberth.

Alaska—R. R. Hubbard, Douglas.

Arkansas-E. Hall, Stuttgart.
California-Helen C. Thompson, Standford
University; W. A. Griffin, Mountainview.
Colorado-D. W. Stone, Trinidad; W. A. Idaho-F. Evans, Burke; Julia Conners, Mullan; W. H. Greenhow, Twin Falls. Illinois-J. A. Lauder, Carterville; J. O.

Burton, Dahlgren; C. S. Randolph, Ipava.
Indiana—W. S. Keith, Bicknell; O. Guyton,
Cambridge City; J. C. Fudge, Dunkirk; W.
H. Gostlin, Hammond; W. E. Netherton,
Winamac; A. Morrissey, Notre Dame.
Indian Territory—A. E. Martin, Marietta;
W. H. Harrison; Poteau. Iowa-S. F. Myers, Anita; S. G. Gold-thwaite, Boone; A. J. Weeks, Correctionville; W. G. Ray, Grinnell; J. C. Dinwiddie, Marengo: A. F. Morse, Newell. Kansas-H. Cavaness, Chanute; J. B. Callen. Junction City.

Michigan—Margaret Duncan, Au Sable; L. M. Sellers, Cedar Springs; J. C. Mustard, Scottville; C. G. Perry, Lowell; J. W. Bodell, Wakefield. Minnesota—W. D. Hale, Minneapolls; A. O. Lea, New Richland; F. H. Kratka, Thief

Mississippi-Emma Harris, McHenry. Missouri—A. J. Siebert, Sainte Genevieve. North Carolina—W. A. Mace, Beaufort. Ohio-W. W. Johns, Bellville; U. J. Faorite, Tippecanoe City.
Oklahoma—G. Y. Walbright, Stroud.
South Carolina—G. E. Smith, Mullins.

Virginia-Annie G. Davenport, Gorde West Virginia-G. E. Work, Sistersville. Illinois-J. S. Courtright, Normal.

GOVERNMENT POWDER FACTORY Site for It Selected at Dover, New Jersey.

The War Department has selected the site for the government powder factory for which Congress appropriated \$160,000 the last session in Dover, N. J. The plant will it by saying that Mr. Roosevelt was too be one of the finest of its kind in existence, much of a fighter, but eventually granted and appliances will be installed which will prevent the destruction of the entire plant should an explosion occur in any part of it. Rock Island, Li., was also thought of in this connection, but Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, after considering all the advan-tages and disadvantages of the two places, fixed upon Dover as the most desirable, not only on account of the purity of the water there, but also because, not being so thickly settled as Rock Island, it afforded the greater opportunity for safely testing guns of the larger caliber.

Confined With Severe Cold.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, has been confined to his bed the past three days with a severe cold. It was said, however, at the embassy today that his condition is now much improved, although it will be a couple of days more before it will be safe for him to leave the



Weather.

Fair tonight and tomorrow; slightly cooler tonight; warmer tomorrow.

MRS, STORER DENIES PART OF INTERVIEW

Correctly Quoted.

Alleges That She Was Not

ABOUT MAKING ROOSEVELT

Former Ambassador Makes Another Statement About the President.

INCLUDES INTERESTING LETTER

In Which the Executive Is Purported to Have Discussed His Cabinet and Other Matters.

CINCINNATI, December 11 .- A remarkable interview published here today credited Mrs. Bellamy Storer with the statement that she and her husband had "created President Roosevelt." Mrs. Storer today said that while she had seen a newspaper woman last night and had said some of the things credited to her, the report as published gave an entirely different complexion to everything said and that undue prominence had been given to certain inci



Bellamy Storer.

dents related during the interview. While unable to deny that such an interview had been given, she said that so incorrect and garbled a report had been published that it did not give her views or statements, and she did not want it to be considered as coming from her. Beyond this she refused

o discuss the matter. The interview was as follows: "My husband and I created President Roosevelt." said Mrs. Bellamy Storer last night to a representative of the Commercial Tribune. "President Roosevelt owes much today to Mr. Storer and myself," she continued. "It was through my influence that Mr. Roosevelt was made assistant secretary of the navy, and it came about in this way: Mr. Storer and I went to Canton to pay President and Mrs. McKinley a visit. I told the President that I was not there to ask for anything for myself, but that it would be a great personal favor if he would make Mr. Roosevelt assistant secretary of the navy. He at first opposed my request."

Wanted Them to Know. After The Star had gone to press yes-

terday afternoon Mr. Storer gave out the following statement: "My letter to the President and his cablnet was written for the cool, deliberate judgment of men who should be kept informed of the true facts in the conduct of the administration. It was not written for the public nor hurriedly given to the press, to anticipate public opinion. It stands when taken in full, as my statement, and should be taken as an entirety, and as such I ask its calm perusal. In itself it is an answer to many things the President has seen fit to say; but as no matter has been put forward by Mr. Roosevelt, I feel compelled to speak.
"There was no need of violent and insulting adjectives to show that the Presi-dent disl'kes me and did not wish me to

remain in the service or to retire from it in any customary way, Praises Choate and Porter.

"While the past has shown that few men can differ with either the wishes or the memory of Mr. Roosevelt without at once becoming a scoundrel and a liar, I must make some comments on what he has given out at the White House.

"That anything was ever written to the President by my wife to the effect 'that Mr. Choate and Gen. Porter were not proper persons to be ambassadors' is news to both of us. For both these distinguished men we have, and have had, nothing but respect and good will, personally and of-ficially. It would have been an honor to ficially. It would have been an honor to anyone to take any post ever filled by either of them after they ceased to occupy it. And the only feeling possible is one of regret that both of them have been lost to the public service since Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected.
"As to Mr. Root, the press, in 1901, was

full of statements that he might not be able to remain in the cabinet on account of health, and would be succeeded by Gen. Porter, which would leave Paris vacant. A Personal Letter Given Out. "I give in full a letter from the President in answer to what he said was written by my wife. I do this both because it is a letter for him to be proud of from its full appreciation of eminent men (apart from any reference to myself), and also to show that my wife's letter, to which this was an answer, now spoken of only with a sneer, was considered differently by Mr. Roosevelt at the time it was received. "Executive Mansion, Washington, October

afraid of writing me or of asking me anything. If it is in my power to grant it l